

# Converting Colors

YUV(46.2310, 63.4831,  
-15.1116)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116)  
contains.

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# Color

**YUV(46.2310, 63.4831,  
-15.1116)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D1EAF
RGB	29, 30, 175
RGB Percent	11%, 12%, 69%
CMY	0.8863, 0.8824, 0.3137
CMYK	0.83, 0.83, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	240°, 72%, 40%
HSV	240°, 83%, 69%
XYZ	8.7088, 4.2849, 40.9255
YIQ	46.2310, -47.1410, 44.8830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

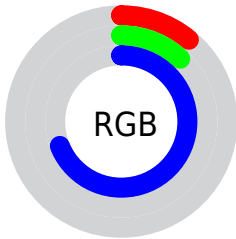
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	29, 30, 175
Decimal	1908399
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	24.59, 50.45, -74.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	25, 89.849, 304.157
Yxy	4.2849, 0.1615, 0.0795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280098479 (0xFF1D1EAF)
YUV	46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116
Hunter-Lab	20.7000, 38.8729, -102.7309

# Details

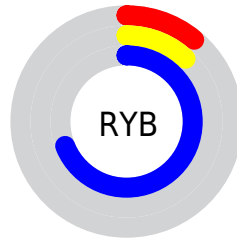
The YUV color **46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **000099**. A complement of this color would be **157.7690, -63.4831, 15.1116**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **103.3300, 63.4343, 0.5876**, and **13.7940, 52.8526, -12.0973** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.1690, 70.9087, -16.8112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.5920, 55.9101, -12.7972**.

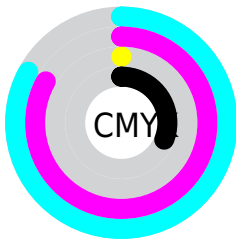
# Distribution



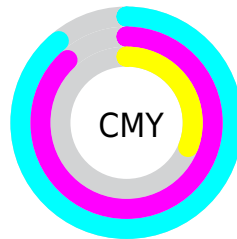
- Red (11%)
- Green (12%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (88%)
- Yellow (31%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116

■ 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116

255.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

■ 19.2200, 63.4885, -16.8559

■ 103.3300, 63.4343, 0.5876

■ 13.7940, 52.8526, -12.0973

■ 129.8960, 61.6763, 4.4762

■ 10.8300, 41.4958, -9.4979

■ 154.1280, 49.7299, 9.5347

■ 12.6760, 28.2607, -11.1169

■ 178.9470, 37.4941, 14.0785

■ 7.7060, 19.3719, -6.7582

■ 204.0650, 25.1110, 19.2370

■ 3.4370, 10.6306, -3.0142

■ 229.1720, 12.7332,

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,

22.6512

0.0000

246.1950, 4.3409,  
7.7220

46.2310, 63.4831,  
-15.1116

46.2310, 63.4831,  
-15.1116

31.1690, 70.9087,  
-16.8112

61.5920, 55.9101,  
-12.7972

20.5370, 76.1503,  
-18.0109

77.2410, 48.1952,  
-11.6124

92.6020, 40.6222,  
-9.2980

108.2510, 32.9073,  
-8.1131

123.6120, 25.3343,  
-5.7987

■ 138.6740, 17.9087,  
-4.0991

■ 154.6220, 10.0464,  
-2.2995

■ 169.6840, 2.6208,  
-0.5999

■ 185.0450, -4.9522,  
1.7145

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



63.3030, 67.3916, -55.5167



46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116



55.1270, 31.4894, 73.5566

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116



47.5980, -23.4658, 59.9886



54.0110, 6.4036, -47.3676

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116



157.7690, -63.4831, 15.1116

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



45.1990, -22.2831, -39.6395



46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116



54.3560, -26.7975, 8.4578

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116



45.4480, -22.4059, 93.4461



42.8510, -21.1255, -37.5803



62.9370, 35.5271, -55.1957



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116



56.6890, 9.0273, 91.4807



42.8510, -21.1255, -37.5803



51.2750, -4.0796, -44.9682

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116



177.0850, 24.6081, -6.2135



131.1180, 20.6478, -89.5575



84.5770, 14.9985, -4.0140



242.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



115.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116



27.0520, 98.5744, -23.7246



66.8730, 53.3066, 29.0524



79.0260, 3.9312, -0.8998



17.6870, 65.2303, -15.5115



2.6220, 10.0464, -2.2995



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



72.7680, -21.0846, 89.6575



68.1010, -32.5878, 139.3544



137.1270, -53.3066, -29.0524



80.6910, -1.3267, 5.5330



44.9640, -21.6743, 92.1166

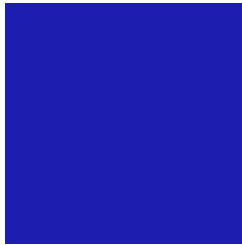


6.8770, -3.3904, 14.1399



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

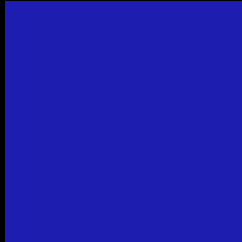
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

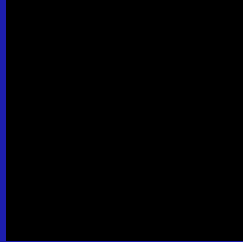
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116.



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116

### Protanopia

47.0250, 35.4837, -41.2409

### Deuteranopia

47.3210, 26.4637, -41.5005



## Tritanopia

46.0210, 11.3286, -40.3604

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116

## Protanomaly

46.7240, 45.4921, -31.3299

## Deuteranomaly

47.2310, 39.8191, -31.7746

## Tritanomaly

46.1250, 30.5044, -30.8046

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116

## Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

46.0420, 23.1503, -5.2988

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(29, 30, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 30, 175)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(29, 30, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 30, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(29, 30, 175) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 30, 175) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 30, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 30, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 30, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 30,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 46.2310, 63.4831, -15.1116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 30, 175) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 30,  
175) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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